

THE COLUMBUS COMMERCIAL

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BUSINESS MALEFACTORS.

A magazine published in New York recently sent a representative on a trip through the middle west for the purpose of ascertaining the attitude of citizens in that section towards President Wilson, and after having traveled from Pittsburgh to Kansas City the representative wrote an article declaring that fully eighty per cent. of the business men interviewed were opposed to the President, and would vote against him in the coming election.

The article may be, and doubtless is, in a literal sense, true; but it is exceedingly easy to make a statement which, while literally veracious, fails to faithfully portray conditions as they actually exist; and this, we believe, applies to the story referred to. It may be that a large proportion of so-called business men not only in the middle west, but in other sections of the country, are opposed to President Wilson, but they are not the honest, industrious manufacturers and merchants who are willing to conduct their affairs in a legal way and content to take a legitimate profit. The class of manufacturers and merchants who oppose Wilson are business malefactors, financial sharps and mercantile pirates, who want no laws like those enacted by the Democratic administration to curtail their piratical practices or hold the predatory methods in check.

In the speech which he recently delivered in Omaha the President took occasion to call attention to these laws, having during the course of his remarks, said:

Some of these days, gentlemen, when the great tides of business are running free in this country, you will look back on the last three years and say, "That was when the channels were dug for this great time." As compared with the verdict of the next twenty-five years, I do not care a peppercorn about the verdict of 1916, because I know how those laws were conceived. I know their purpose, and I know they are already serving their purpose, and I call you to witness that never before in your lifetime was credit so individually available in this country as at this time. Individual credit—not cornered credit—credit that could be had if you had the assets and good commercial paper; credit that could be had without favor; credit to which the volume of currency could instantly respond; credit which could be sustained by resources, by gold reserves which could be mobilized anywhere in the country.

Legislation enacted by the Democratic administration has wrested from New York bankers the control of the country's finances, and has made it impossible for them to create a panic at will. Even Republicans who possess sufficient intelligence to recognize a good law when they see it and who are sufficiently magnanimous to give public expression to their convictions, unite in declaring that the Federal Reserve law is one of the most salutary pieces of legislation ever enacted in this country, and other laws placed on the statute books during the Wilson administration have received merited praise from Republican as well as Democratic leaders.

It is undoubtedly true that business men of a certain class are not only unalterably opposed to the re-election of President Wilson, but are spending large sums of money in order to encompass his defeat. The honest business men, however, are for him, tooth and toe-nail, and believing that the honest voters are in a great preponderance, we likewise believe that he will be re-elected.

THE MUNICIPAL LIGHT PLANT MOVEMENT.

The movement to have the city council call an election for the purpose of allowing the qualified electors of the city to vote on the question of issuing bonds in the sum of \$50,000 for the erection of a municipal light plant is not meeting with very much encouragement.

Had the movement been inaugurated before the Columbus Railway, Light and Power Company, which owns the electric light plant and has the contract for lighting the city, changed hands several months ago, the scheme would doubtless have been more enthusiastically received; for at that time the properties were in a dilapidated condition, and the service was anything but satisfactory. Since Mr. Claggett and his associates have assumed control of these properties, however, numerous improvements have been made, and others which are contemplated will bring both equipment and service up to a standard of excellence maintained in few cities whose population is not greater than that of Columbus.

The company, under its new management, has shown a disposition not only to improve its equipment and service, but to cater to the wishes of its patrons and to do everything possible to gain and hold the favor of the public. The old custom of maintaining a transfer point at the corner of Market and College streets met with public disapproval, and the prompt action of the management in re-establishing the transfer station at the corner of Main and Market streets was very much appreciated by the public.

Mr. Claggett, the local executive of the company, has shown in many ways that he has at heart not only the interests of his patrons but of the people of Columbus generally, and has taken steps to identify himself with the commercial interests of the city by joining the Chamber of Commerce. He is taking an active part in the work of the organization, and that his efforts are appreciated by the members is evinced by the fact that they elected him a director at their recent annual meeting.

Taking these facts into consideration, the Commercial believes that it would be not only unethical but unwise to vote bonds for the erection of a municipal light plant just at this time, as to do so would have a tendency to intimidate foreign corporations and to deter them from investing money here.

Our neighboring city, Birmingham, which for many years was one of the most prosperous municipalities in the south, is just now complaining of hard times, and many citizens contend that the unsatisfactory conditions which exist there are largely due to an antagonistic and penurious policy towards foreign corporations. While the south is rich so far as agricultural and industrial resources are concerned, she is not rich financially, and if these resources are ever to be properly developed it must be largely through the aid of foreign corporations. It is therefore extremely unwise to intimidate foreign capital, and the city which indulges in this practice will soon find herself retrogressing.

Action on the petition for an election on the question of erecting a municipal light plant, which was presented to the council last week, was deferred until the November meeting of the board, and if the question is ever submitted to the people at the polls it should, and doubtless will be defeated.

FARM LOAN BOARD TO VISIT JACKSON.

Jackson, Miss., was not included in the first itinerary of the southern trip of the Farm Loan Board, sent out from Washington, but a later dispatch states that the board will hold a meeting in that city Monday, October 31, for the purpose of giving cities in Mississippi that have made application for Farm Loan Banks to present their claims, and as Columbus has applied for one of these banks Mr. W. H. Carter will be sent there to look after her interests.

Columbus enters the fight under adverse conditions, being handicapped not only by the fact that another Mississippi city, Jackson, has applied for one of the banks, but for the further reason that the local Chamber of Commerce has found it impossible to prepare the necessary data setting forth the claims of this city.

The scheme to secure one of the Farm Loan Banks for Columbus originated early in the summer with Mr. J. G. Weatherly, who at that time was secretary of the Civic Chamber. Mr. Weatherly tendered his resignation several weeks ago, however, and when he departed the work of collecting the data, which was then in an embryonic state, stopped abruptly. Nothing whatever towards completing the work has since been done, and Columbus therefore goes into the fight almost entirely without preparation. Rival cities are, on the other hand, well prepared, and if Columbus loses out in the fight the fact will occasion little surprise.

The city has, however, gained some valuable advertising by merely making application for one of the banks, so even though her effort in that direction may prove without avail she will be indirectly benefited by the public notice thus attracted.

Paper is becoming so scarce that, according to press reports, society leaders in several cities are using the sheets of tissue that are packed between engraved visiting cards as wrappers for cigarettes.

A big new discovery in cigarette blending

The big thing about Chesterfields is their unique blend. The Chesterfield blend is an entirely new combination of tobaccos. This blend is the most important new development in cigarette making in 20 years.

As a result, Chesterfields produce a totally new kind of cigarette enjoyment—they satisfy! Just like a "bite" before bedtime satisfies when you're hungry.

But with all that, Chesterfields are MILD, too!

This new enjoyment (satisfy, yet mild) comes ONLY in Chesterfields because no cigarette maker can copy the Chesterfield blend.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

"Give me a package of those cigarettes that SATISFY!"

Chesterfield

CIGARETTES

10 for 5c
Also packed 20 for 10c

They SATISFY!
-and yet they're MILD



GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

Washington, Oct. 9.—A summary of the October crop report for the state of Mississippi and for the United States, as compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates (and transmitted through the weather bureau), U. S. Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Corn.

State—October 1 forecast, 49,200,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 69,350,000 bushels.
United States—October 1 forecast, 2,720,000,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 3,054,535,000 bushels.

All Wheat.

State—Preliminary estimate, 105,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 100,000 bushels.
United States—Preliminary estimate, 608,000,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 1,011,050,000 bushels.

Oats.

State—Preliminary estimate 4,050,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 5,375,000 bushels.
United States—Preliminary estimate, 1,230,000,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 1,540,362,000 bushels.

Potatoes.

State—October 1 forecast, 940,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 1,170,000 bushels.
United States—October 1 forecast, 301,000,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 359,103,000 bushels.

Sweet Potatoes.

State—October 1 forecast, 6,190,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 7,700,000 bushels.
United States—October 1 forecast, 67,800,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 74,295,000 bushels.

Hay.

State—Preliminary estimate, 324,000 tons; production last year (final estimate), 350,000 tons.
United States—Preliminary estimate, 86,155,000 tons; production last year (final estimate), 85,225,000 tons.

Peaches.

State—Estimated production 1916, 1,000,000 bushels; estimated production 1915, 1,540,000 bushels.
United States—Estimated production 1916, 36,911,000 bushels; estimated production 1915, 63,460,000 bushels.

Cotton.

State—September 25 forecast, 755,000 bales; production last year (census), 953,965 bales.
United States—September 25 forecast, 11,000,000 bales; production last year (census), 11,191,820 bales.

Prices.

The first price given below is the average on October 1 this year, and the second the average on October 1 last year.
State—Wheat 102 cents per bu. Corn, 90 and 77; oats 69 and 63; potatoes, 129 and 90; hay \$10.20 and \$11 per ton; cotton 16.5 and 11.5 per pound; Eggs 23 and 19 cents per dozen.

United States—Wheat 136.3 and 90.9 cents per bushel; corn 82.3 and 70.5 cents; oats 44.5 and 34.5 cents; potatoes, 112 and 48.8 cents; Hay, \$10.36 and \$10.69 per ton. Cotton

\$10.63 and \$10.69 per ton; cotton 15.5 and 11.2 cents per pound; eggs 28.1 and 22.3 cents per dozen.

Henry Ford Supports Wilson.

Henry Ford, Detroit manufacturer and peace advocate, announced recently his decision to support President Wilson for re-election. Mr. Ford has been a lifelong Republican.

In an interview in San Francisco, made public by the Democratic National Committee, Mr. Ford said:

"Because of the many good things President Wilson has done I think he should be commended and heartily appreciated. Every neighbor you meet will tell you the good things in the administration of President Wilson.

"I feel just as these people do about what he has done and realize keenly that his great neutral policy during the European war has had the patent successful result of keeping this country at peace.

"The efforts of his opponents to try and make political capital because of President Wilson's determination not to measure swords with poor, deluded Mexico have already ended in distinct failure."

Mr. Ford was Michigan's "favorite son" for the Republican nomination for president at Chicago last June, and the thirty votes of that state were cast for him on the first ballot.

United States Senator William Alden Smith had entered the Republican primaries and his friends expected him to get Michigan's delegation. But on primary day Mr. Ford swept the Wolverine State, although he insisted from the start that he was not a candidate. He refused to do anything to help the Ford boom.—New York World.

Denouncing Themselves.

At Peoria Uncle Joe Cannon heard Mr. Hughes denounce the eight-hour law. Mr. Cannon, who voted for it, made a profane compliment to the speech. He is hardly more cynical and unabashed than Mr. Hughes, who goes about the country railing at Mr. Wilson on account of this legislation. Seventy of the 206 Republicans in the House voted for that legislation. Only fifty-four voted against it. Not a vote was cast by Republican representatives of California, Washington, Utah, Idaho, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Maine, New Hampshire. The great Republican states of Iowa and Michigan gave one. Missouri, Ohio each but a single "No." There wasn't one Republican "No" from "doubtful" Indiana. Mr. Cannon's state, with seventeen Republican representatives, furnished but four noes. Pennsylvania, with thirty, gave but twelve; New York, with twenty-two, but eight.

Part and parcel by its votes and its abstentions in this law, the Republican party is now seeking to crawl into power by assailing its own act of "cowardice." No wonder Uncle Joe is tickled. There is a neat hypocrisy about the proceeding only a veteran in the wiles of politics can appreciate to the full.—New York Times.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina, dated September 21st, 1916, I

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATES—One cent a word per issue. No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents the first time.

FOR SALE OR RENT—One five room cottage on corner lot. \$250 cash gets this. \$750 cash payment takes 2-story house. \$450 gets a vacant lot up town. All this property near school and car line. Will also sell 2 farms suitable for stock-raising, or will rent. For particulars apply to Mrs. T. A. Stinson, 223 S. 6th St. Telephone 376.

LOST—Op streets in Columbus Monday, August 21, 1 small half-shepherd black dog, with white on breast, feet and end of tail. Reward to finder. Notify J. J. Wilson.

ROOMS WANTED—Two or three rooms furnished for light housekeeping. Address P. O. Box 587, city.

FOR SALE—Nice 4-room cottage on corner. Large garden. Close in. \$500 down, balance monthly at 6 per cent. Apply L. E. Lide.

WANTED—Everybody to know that I sell Eastman Kodak Films, and develop any size roll for only 10c. Mail orders promptly filled. Hanna's Art Studio.

FOR RENT—Three unfurnished rooms and kitchen. Good garden and lot, if wanted. Apply to Mrs. John Snell, 403 S. 7th street.

FOR RENT—One large furnished room. Apply to Mrs. Laura Beard, 801 3rd avenue, north. Phone 507.

FOR SALE—Good combination pony. Apply to W. B. Hamilton, telephone 153.

It Always Helps

says Mrs. Sylvania Woods, of Clifton Mills, Ky., in writing of her experience with Cardui, the woman's tonic. She says further: "Before I began to use Cardui, my back and head would hurt so bad, I thought the pain would kill me. I was hardly able to do any of my housework. After taking three bottles of Cardui, I began to feel like a new woman. I soon gained 35 pounds, and now, I do all my housework, as well as run a big water mill.

I wish every suffering woman would give

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

a trial. I still use Cardui when I feel a little bad, and it always does me good." Headache, backache, side ache, nervousness, tired, worn-out feelings, etc., are sure signs of womanly trouble. Signs that you need Cardui, the woman's tonic. You cannot make a mistake in trying Cardui for your trouble. It has been helping weak, ailing women for more than fifty years.

Get a Bottle Today!

will sell to the highest bidder at public auction before the County Court House, Columbus, Mississippi, on the 6th day of November, A. D., 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, the following described property, situate in Lowndes county, Mississippi:

SE 1-4 of SW 1-4 of Section 22, Township 18, Range 18 west, said to contain a gravel pit. Terms of

sale, cash, subject to confirmation by said court.

E. H. PRINGLE, Jr., Trustee in Bankruptcy of South-eastern Lime & Cement Co.

Mr. L. A. Halbert, a well known citizen of the Caledonia neighborhood, spent Monday in Columbus on business.

MAKE SURE

The completion of your children's education in the event of your death by taking a policy in the PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY that will be paid to you in your old age if you are living.

Jesse P. Woodward

GENERAL AGENT.

Phone 531.

COLUMBUS, MISS.

Odd Fellows Bldg.